

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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Weekly, per month, by mail	1.00
Weekly, per six months, by mail	6.00
Weekly, per year, by mail	12.00

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to Postoffice in the territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted.—One cent a word each insertion. Local.—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local.—Preferred position.—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed.—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

If there are any people in Santiago de Cuba, who do not desire to get hurt, they had better leave.

Spanish newspapers assert, that Admiral Cervera will fight; hopes so, Admiral Sampson and his men hope so also.

The present war is evidently looked upon as a fad in society circles. Lots of society swells are enlisting. It will do them good. Make men out of them.

The president is still appointing many sons of distinguished sires to military positions. Let us hope the appointees will prove worthy of the trust reposed in them.

New York clergymen are now preaching on labor topics. What these reverend gentlemen do not know about the cause of labor is very interesting. What they do know—ah, that is another question!

War excitement or no war excitement, it is time that the Republicans of New Mexico were beginning to look after their fences. There is an important campaign coming on and time is fleeting.

An esteemed Democratic contemporary in the southern part of the territory in recent issues jumps all over Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Now, Mr. Speaker, will you be good, or do you desire more of this bitter medicine?

A special dispatch from Washington informs this journal, that since our esteemed contemporary, the Las Vegas Optic, has taken a milder course toward the present national administration, President McKinley feels much better. Great, good news this.

The Sagasta ministry insists that the American blockade of Cuban ports is not effective. Admiral Cervera, who is bottled up in Santiago de Cuba harbor with four armor-clads and two torpedo boat destroyers is evidently of a different opinion.

Tax collections all over the territory are slow. The collectors seem to take it very easy. And why not? After all the honest tax payers in the long run pays for all. What business has he to be prompt and honest in his payment of taxes, when dishonest and delinquent tax payers have an easy time of it.

Uncle Sam seems to be right in the swim. All the powerful European nations are anxious to get better acquainted with him and ask him to become an intimate friend. If this thing keeps up much longer the old gentleman is liable to out-grow his historical suit of red, white and blue clothes.

"Teddy's Terrors" are receiving lots of free advertisements in the eastern pictorial papers, but that in no wise detract from their fighting qualities. The boys from the west are seasoned to flattery and newspaper notoriety will not affect them in the least, but if the young ladies in the land were to make much fuss over them—well, that is another story, as a famous author would say.

The Las Vegas Republican has made its appearance. It is a twice-a-week paper. It is small but neat in appearance. It will, no doubt, grow and improve as time passes. A good Republican paper is very much needed in Las Vegas and San Miguel county and the New Mexican is informed that the Republican will fill the bill. Here's hoping and best wishes for the future.

In a large measure cities are judged by the papers published in them. This being the case, Denver is either the toughest town in the Rocky mountains or the newspaper men in that city are a lot of thieves and cut throats. This conclusion has been arrived at after carefully following the newspaper fight now on in that city. Possibly the solution is for the citizens of Denver to take up a big subscription and start a new paper.

The heroes of the American navy who effectually hammered the cork into the neck of the bottle wherein Cervera's fleet is bottled up, at the imminent risk of their lives, are Lieutenant Richard P. Hobson, Coxswain H. Clausen, Daniel Montague, George Charet, J. C. Murphy, Oscar Deignan, John Kelly and John P. Phillips, and the fearless gallantry and proud bravery of these men were recognized by Admiral Cervera in a dispatch to Admiral Sampson. As long as the United States navy contains such

men in its personnel, this country will triumph over any foe, be he who he may. That the men were not blown to atoms is indeed a wonder. They went to what was considered almost certain death when they blew up the Merrimac to close up the entrance of Santiago de Cuba harbor to prevent the egress of the Spanish squadron. The United States forever!

The several boards of county commissioners, under the law, are now acting as boards of assessments and equalization of taxes. It is a well-known fact that in many counties of the territory, partly through the ignorance of assessors and partly through the connivance of persons owning property, much that should be taxed escapes. The boards of assessment can remedy this bad state of affairs a great deal by carefully scanning and examining all tax returns and by adding property that is not returned by owners, to returns for taxable purposes. Schools cannot be maintained and the city, county and territorial governments cannot be administered without money. The funds necessary for these purposes are raised by assessment of property and by collecting taxes thereon. The stricter the several boards of county commissioners in the territory are in performing their duties, having due regard to justice and equity in the matter, the better for the public good and for the honest taxpayer.

The Beginning of the End.

If reports from across the waters can be believed, the end of the war with Spain is almost in sight. The financial straits of the Spanish government, the inefficiency of the Spanish navy, and the inability to secure intervention by the powers of Europe have brought about a condition of affairs which even the haughtiest of the nobility of Spain can no longer ignore, and diplomatic negotiations, unofficial as yet, have begun, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms peace can be obtained.

While the American people will be pleased with this turn of affairs, and are more than willing that this strife should cease, there are several matters which will have to be settled satisfactorily, concerning Spanish possessions on the Western continent, before peace can be had. Cuba is not the only question involved now. It is acknowledged that so long as the Spaniards retain control of a foot of land belonging to the North American continent, there can be no hopes of permanent quiet.

Porto Rico is practically in undisturbed possession of Spain, and the administration is determined that that island shall be free to choose its form of government in the future. Spain's evident desire, in attempting to bring the war to a close at this time, is to retain Porto Rico while surrendering Cuba. Over that point there can not help being much controversy. The Philippine islands, while being in Asiatic waters, are to all intents and purposes now in possession of the United States, and troops are on the way to complete the occupation of those islands. The obstinacy of the Spaniards, even under adverse circumstances, will prevent any immediate declaration of peace. The United States will insist on concessions of territory which will be refused by the Madrid government, thus making a continuance of hostilities until all demands are complied with necessary, and a state of war will continue for some time to come.

In the end the United States will gain every point contended for, but peace will be postponed until the Spaniards have been taught that their reign on the land which they discovered is ended forever.

Banishing Colonel Bryan.

Possibly Mr. Bryan, as colonel of the 3d Nebraska volunteers, may be sent to some remote island in the Pacific. He may be kept there until the time comes to marshal the political forces for a contest in 1900 more important than the contest with Spain. But wherever he may be he will be doing his duty as a soldier faithfully and well. No word of complaint will come from his lips. And though he were at the far Antarctic pole he would be close to the warm heart of the American people. Bryan banished by the order of military superiors would simplify the next presidential election. He would be nominated unanimously and elected by a huge popular majority.

Denver News. This is not pure and simple, unadulterated and genuine. If Mr. W. Jennings Bryan enters the volunteer service of the United States he is subject to orders just as 150,000 others who entered the service, either as commissioned officers or as enlisted men. There is no banishment in being sent to Philippine islands or any other place by orders from superior military authorities. If Mr. Bryan does not desire to obey orders and go to the Philippine islands, or anywhere else, let him resign and stay at home. He is no better or no worse than 5,000 or 6,000 other commissioned officers in the service. The attempt by the free silver papers of the country to make capital out of this thing is simply ridiculous and childish, and sensible men (and even among the Colorado free silver men and Populists there are many such) will laugh at this attempt and consider it extremely foolish and more calculated to hurt Mr. Bryan than to do him good. The free silver papers of the country hold Mr. Bryan up as a sort of a demigod and saint with a free silver halo around his head. If they are correct, he has no business in the army as colonel of a regiment of volunteers. In that position it takes a man of courage, of ability, of military spirit, one who knows military duty, tactics and requirements, and who has the ability to command those under him, and the good sense and honor to obey orders without murmur and without flinching, when issued by proper military authority. The nonsensical way in which the free silver and Pop papers, especially those of the west, glorify Mr. Bryan is sickening to the vast majority of the American people and creates disgust and laughter at nothing else.

SHAFTS AND TUNNELS

Development Work Discloses New Gold and Silver Deposits—A Smelter for the Copper Zone.

SUCCESSFUL PLACER DREDGE

Red Bandana Ore of Fabulous Richness—Active Work in Northern Territorial Localities.

The total value of the mineral production of the United States in 1897, was \$746,230,892 against \$727,959,761 in 1896. The imported ores of lead and zinc from Canada and Mexico, treated in the United States in 1897, amounted to 54,983 ounces of gold, 40,318,766 ounces of silver, 26,938,204 pounds of copper, 4,099,290 pounds nickel, 92,117 short tons lead. The total value was \$47,127,174.

The value of the mineral production of the United States last year exceeded that of all continental Europe and double that of the United Kingdom.

A New Process. The Hoover & Mason placer dredge now in operation in the Moreno valley, Elizabethtown placers, adds a new process for saving gold to the numerous inventions being tried by New Mexico placer operators. The Moreno valley placers range from 15 to 65 cents per cubic yard in value, but the fall is not sufficient for ordinary hydraulic work, and the California jet elevator system, while working successfully, does not enable enough ground to be handled in that locality. Hoover & Mason are well known Kansas City contractors and have placed a number of dredging machines in successful operation on a large scale, but this is their first attempt with a gold saving device attached. The machine consists of a large grab and steam hoist, with jaws opening 12 feet. With this digging machine the placer dirt and gravel is hoisted into a large bin or hopper that empties into elevated sluice boxes, where the gravel is washed in the regular method of hydraulic placering. The grab digs the pit to the bed-rock, which is afterwards cleaned by hand. In order to make a process of this kind a success it is necessary to handle at least 300 cubic yards of gravel per day. Accurate estimates made during the past week place the amount of ground washed each day at 500 cubic yards. The gravel in which the machine is now at work is free from large boulders, which enables work to progress more rapidly than it would in coarser gravel, but the fact is that the even boulders will not retard the work materially.

Territorial Mining Notes.

The Madrid coal mines are increasing their force.

The Iron Bird tunnel at Hematite is now in 300 feet.

Bud Miller has opened a mining brokerage office in Hematite.

Work has been started on the Hematite tunnel at Hematite.

B. Gillette is working 15 men on the Atlantic mine at Pinos Altos.

Dry placer workers are making from \$1 to \$2.50 per day in gold dust.

Mr. McKay has begun placer mining in Foreman gulch, near La Belle.

Placer miners on Bitter creek, near La Belle, have commenced sluicing.

James J. Cullen has leased the Mascot mine of William Kieff at Cook's Peak.

William Cotton is working eight men on his Surprise mine at Cook's Peak.

A force of men have been put at work on the South Homestead mine at White Oaks.

King & Atherton have struck \$100 ore on the Independence Extension mine at Hematite.

The Challenge mine at Hematite has resumed work with a large force of men.

Good ore has been encountered in the 175 foot shaft of the Wizard mine at Hematite.

Hamilton & Justice have struck a good lead in the Blue Bell mine at Hematite.

The Monte Cristo Mining company is working a large force of men on its Golden placers.

W. LeGrand has struck shipping ore in the Anchor mine, the extension of the Memphis.

Stage connections are now made with the Terrace and Bonito mining districts from Springer.

C. Wood and Mr. Tompkins, of La Junta, have resumed work on the Eldorado mine at Hematite.

Mr. Matthews, a Hutchinson, Kas., capitalist, is operating the Urraca placers in Colfax county.

The average price paid by Elizabethtown merchants for gold from that locality is \$17 per ounce.

Good ore has been encountered in the General Lee at Elizabethtown, owned by Frank Derrick and others.

Work has been resumed on the What-is-it mine at La Belle. The ore will be treated by the Albion mill at Hematite.

The Benton mine is continuing its regular shipment of one car per week to the Philadelphia smelter at Pueblo.

A rich gold strike, running thousands of dollars per ton, is reported from the Jarillas. No particulars are known.

Jack Raught, Henry Pilel and Louis Eilingen have resumed work on their Grouse gulch placers near Elizabethtown.

Fred Pierson and G. A. Rowland have completed their contract on the south extension of the Modoc mine at Las Cruces.

The Santa Fe Copper company furnished an elegant exhibit from their Corralitos properties for the Omaha exposition.

The Rio Grande Mining & Milling company will extend their tunnel on the Snowstorm group near La Belle 300 feet this summer.

An ore sample taken from the Crystal property near Red River returned .38 ounces in gold, 33.36 ounces silver and 30 per cent copper.

Wm. Hastings, manager of the Mid-night mine near La Belle, was seriously injured by a huge bear while hunting near that place last week.

The Gold Nugget Placer company, which operated near Elizabethtown last season, has disposed of its interests to outside parties.

W. B. Gibbs has returned from St. Louis to the Jarillas and will resume development work on the properties of the St. Louis United Copper Co.

Chicago and Boston capitalists have formed a syndicate and put up \$50,000 for a smelter to treat the ores of the Copper Zone mines near Wagon Mound.

Experts representing eastern capitalists examined the properties of the Foy Bros., in Texas canon, near San Augustin, last week, with a view of effecting a sale.

Good ore is being taken from the Lead King mine at Cook's Peak by Grover & Savage.

James McCreary and Sam Leads have leased the Silver Cave mine at Cook's Peak of Jap Onstad.

The Carmichael Placer company, operating near Red River, made its first clean-up last week.

W. N. Lindsay has encountered a good body of ore in his property on Bitter Creek near Red River.

A boarding house is being built for the Taos G. M. & Co., at the Black Copper mine, near Red River.

M. C. Weaver is making regular shipments of high grade ore from the Contentment mine at Tres Hermanas.

Judge Field is saving ore from the Yellow Jacket claim at Tres Hermanas. It was high in lead and silver.

J. Bender is working a force of men on the Gladys mine at Cook's Peak and is shipping some good galena ore.

John A. Doerner, lessee, is working eight men on the Tael & Poe properties at Cook's Peak and shipping ore.

Operations have been suspended on the Brown and Weaver properties at Tres Hermanas pending the arrival of new machinery.

G. B. Hatch has shipped 500 pounds of ore from the New Eldorado mine near Red River, to the Albion mill at Hematite for a test run.

A big body of magnetic iron, carrying good gold values, has been opened by Wm. Deutcher in his Mallette canon, Red River property.

The Standard Old company failed to close its deal for the Frazier mine near Amizett, last week, and the property will probably be thrown on the market again.

Having made a fortune from Cook's Peak properties, William Kieff will suspend operations on his remaining mines for a short time and take a vacation in California.

The Italia mine on Black mountain, near Red River, is working a big force of men and has many quantities of \$30 ore. A reduction plant will be placed on the property.

A tunnel is being driven on the Blue Bell mine at Tres Hermanas. Samples from the lead run 40 ounces in silver and 73 per cent lead.

The Confidence mill (thirty stamps) at Graham, which was recently shut down pending repairs, has resumed operation. The Confidence mine works 30 employees.

The El Paso Smelting & Refining Co. have taken up the bond on the William Kieff claim at Cook's Peak, which adjoins the Othello and Desdemona properties on the southwest.

H. C. Gallacher is running a 100-foot tunnel on the Chinaman mine in Foreman gulch, near La Belle. Ore assaying \$380 per ton was taken from the property some time ago.

The litigation affecting the Inez mine at Cook's Peak has been settled. Seligman Lindauer retains possession of the property. He is working ten men and making regular shipments.

Arthur Winslow, a Kansas City mining expert, examined some properties near Las Cruces for R. C. Hatton last week. A Kansas City syndicate will purchase and operate them.

In the El Paso Smelting & Refining Co. properties at Cook's Peak, the Othello and Desdemona mines, Superintendent John Mitchell last week uncovered a large body of ore running over 18 per cent copper. The company now ships 70 tons of ore per day and employs 100 men.

The North smelter at Cerrillos has fired its furnaces and is working successfully. This means much for that section, for it creates a home market for the copper ores of the region and will give employment to a number of men, besides opening a number of new and valuable mines. The smelter is a private enterprise and is owned by J. L. North.

Patrick Lynch has a small full vat of the richest looking specimens of wire gold that one could see anywhere. This gold, about an ounce and a half, was pounded out of a piece of Red Bandana ore smaller than a man's fist, by Mr. Lynch himself. The pieces of gold, in size, look like coarse shavings of plug tobacco. The ore from which this gold was taken was found in one of the idle chambers of the working tunnel. The Red Bandana mine, of which so much has been written, was discovered in 1888, the year Thurman was a candidate for the vice presidency, and was given the name of the "Old Roman's" political emblem.—The Red Bandana.

The discovery was made by Thos. Richey, still living here, while working the rich placer ground which discovered the ore mine at that time. Years of litigation retarded the development of the property. In time, however, (about three years ago) a mill was erected on the property, and almost continuously since then the Red Bandana has ranked as a rich producer. The mine is yet in its infancy and, though having produced over \$200,000 in gold, the workings are all on the surface.—Elizabethtown Miner.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anemic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

See and find out all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Pecos Valley Railway

Time card in effect January 31, 1897.

(Central Time): Leave Pecos, Tex., daily at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Roswell, N. M., at 5:15 p. m. Leave Roswell daily at 6:25 a. m., arriving at Pecos at 7:10 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific R. y., for all points north, south, east and west.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

For low rates and information regarding the resources of this valley, and the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to

E. O. FAULKNER, Receiver and General Manager, Eddy, N. M.

SOCIETIES.



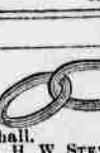
Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & M. M. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.



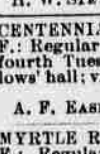
Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, R. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.



Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocations fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, R. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.



I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.



CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. KASLEY, Scribe.



MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers welcome. ROBERT H. BOWLES, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.



AZULAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDBERG, N. G. A. F. KASLEY, Secretary.



SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. of P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. ROBERT H. BOWLES, Chancellor Commander. LEE MUEHLSTEIN, K. of R. and S.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS. DENTISTS. D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.



ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.



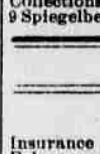
CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.



EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.



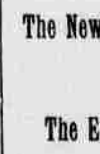
CHAS. F. KASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.



E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 97, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.



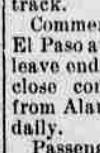
T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.



A. B. REBEHAN, Attorney at Law. Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collection and is searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.



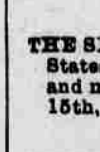
INSURANCE. S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent. Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life and accident insurance.



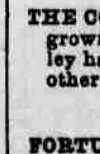
The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co. CONSTRUCTING The El Paso & Northeastern R'y AND The El Paso & Northeastern R. R.



THE SEVENTH Best Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1898, and made its first 'campaign,' beginning November 15th, 1898, and closing February 15th, 1899.



THE CONTENT OF 'SUGAR in the beet' of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.



FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.



THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.